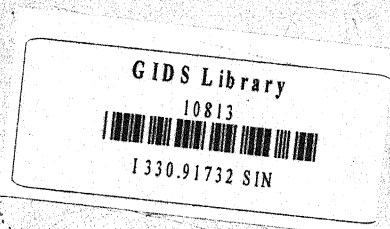


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IN
LUCKNOW CITY

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Dr. Y. P. SINGH



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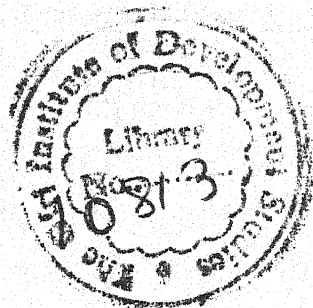
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UNORGANISED SECTOR AND MIGRATION IN LUCKNOW CITY

Dr.Y.P. Singh*

The earlier concept of economy, used by the economists is organised and unorganised sector. Different authors have tried to define 'unorganised and informal sector'. Heather and Vijay Joshi have defined that "this sector contains a very large number of small producers operating on narrow margins in highly competitive product markets; selling a variety of goods and services ... mainly to low income groups. Second, producers used labour intensive indigenous technology; labour productivity is less in this sector. Work conditions are quite informal. Third, producers have not influence over the machinery of the government, and, therefore, to official protection and benefits".¹

Prof. T.S. Papola pointed out two basic problems, with the bases of classification proposed by Joshis. He said that it could as well be termed 'large-small', 'modern-traditional' or 'capital intensive-labour intensive' activities.²

Now all these concept are termed as 'formal and informal sector'. Susumu Watanabe define 'informal sector' simply as that "part of small and petty enterprises which are segregated from the organised product and input markets in the above-described sense, and whose productivity of labour is extremely

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low. We may take, broadly, enterprises with fewer than workers (those with fewer than five in Japan) as 'small enterprises'.³

In informal sector, small and petty enterprises used labour intensive production techniques and they supply their products to a petty local market. The most important consequence of such segregation is low productivity of labour. In this sector we find a higher rate of illiteracy, lack of capital investment to be used, old technology and skills, intermediary among household industries, unrest of labour market in organisation etc.

The size and composition of the informal sector has, however, varied among urban areas depending on their dominant activity and rate of growth. The informal component tends to be highly different among different activities. Trade and construction activities have a high informal component; and so has the personal services. The informal component of manufacturing activity differs depending upon the industrial structure. Textiles tend to generate a lot of informal sector activity while heavy engineering and chemicals get mostly concentrated in formal sector. An administrative town has a smaller informal sector, mainly confined to the personal services and construction activity.⁴

Attempts have also been made recently to identify the informal sector in terms of "discontinuities" -- substantial disparities in levels of income, size of enterprise and techno-

logy which prevail in a low income economy. These discontinuities are said to be the consequence of the 'inherent disadvantage' faced by small enterprises in terms of technology, degree of expertise and institutional organisation.⁵

Manufacturing industries which comes in informal sector, must have these characteristics : (i) the small size of enterprises and (ii) their segregation from the organised product and input (capital trained labour raw material) market to which the larger enterprises have access.⁶

Thus, in the urban environment and among the mass of the population, unorganised occupations encompassed by the concept of informal sector, play an extremely important role. But any attempt to define informal sector precisely, is bound to be hazardous since it is likely to include some activities which are formal and exclude others which are informal. The popularly accepted notion that informal sector activities refer only to marginally productive and economically inefficient activities, such as those of petty traders, street hawkers, food vendors, shoe-shine boys, rag pickers, 'Kabadiwalas' (ragmen) and the like, does not seem to be fully tenable even though they comprise a substantial proportion of the same. This sector also includes many economically efficient occupations such as repairing, collecting and recycling construction etc.⁷

It is important to note that informal sector has increased rapidly in urban area due to increase in population, migration, better employment opportunities and scope, gainful activities

etc. To study the informal sector, Lucknow City has been chosen. Lucknow agglomeration is one of the five maximum urban populated districts. In 1971 Urban population was 50.90 per cent of the total population which has increased to 52.40 per cent in 1981. There has been also an increase in the percentage of urban population to the total population in State from 14.02 to 18.01 since 1971. The decennial growth rate between 1971-81 was + 28.56 in urban Lucknow.⁸

The variation percentage may also seen in Table-1 which is given below. The percentage variation was highest between 1931-41 i.e. 40.97 which has been declined to 23.78 during 1971-81.

Table-1 : Urban Lucknow Agglomerations Classified by Population in 1981 with Variation Since 1901

	Census Years							
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971 1981
Popu- lation	256280	252114	240566	274659	387177	496861	655678	813982 1007604
% of decade varia- tion	-	- 1.61	- 4.58	+14.17	+40.97	+28.33	+31.94	+24.14 +23.78

Source : Census of India 1971, Uttar Pradesh, Part II-A, General Population Tables.

Lucknow city is spread in 145.94 Sq. Kms. as per 1981 Census. Number of households are 183010. The population of male and female is 550106 and 457498 respectively. Sex ratio is 832 female per thousand male. The literacy percentage is

57.54 per cent. Total main workforce which are engaged in different occupation is 279295.

We can find unorganised sector in each activity. The Table-2 shows that the total workforce of cultivator, agricultural labourers and in mining and quarrying etc. had been engaged in unorganised sector during 1971. Construction sector is also unorganised. About 99 per cent workers engaged in construction as unorganised labourers, followed by transport, storage and communication workers. In trade and commerce they divide more or less equal in organised and unorganised sector. In other services 79 per cent workforce engaged in unorganised sector. If we look at industrial sector 91 per cent workers are engaged in organised sector in manufacturing (other than household) and in household industry 61.55 per cent workers are engaged in unorganised sector.

The above description shows that in unorganised sector about 72 per cent workforce are engaged and rest of 28 per cent are engaged in organised sector. The main organised sector are manufacturing (other than household) followed by trade and commerce. It is a healthy sign that about 38 per cent workforce engaged in household industry which is in organised sector. In "agriculture, agricultural labourers and mining and quarrying" all workers are engaged in unorganised sector in 1971.

Out of the total workers of 226617 at the 1971 Census, the migrant population was 107490. This formed 47.43 per cent of the total workers in Lucknow city agglomeration. Out of

Table-2 : Organised and Unorganised Workers According to Main Activity in Lucknow City Agglomeration in 1971

Industrial categories	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Cultivator	-	3826 (100.00)	3826 (100.00)
Agricultural labourers	-	2764 (100.00)	2764 (100.00)
Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards etc.	-	1622 (100.00)	1622 (100.00)
Household industry	3894 (38.45)	6234 (61.55)	10128 (100.00)
Manufacturing (other than household)	33594 (91.02)	3314 (8.98)	36908 (100.00)
Construction	31 (0.89)	3444 (99.11)	3475 (100.00)
Trade and commerce	21684 (50.98)	20847 (49.02)	42531 (100.00)
Transport, storage and communication	2572 (8.18)	28877 (91.82)	31449 (100.00)
Other services	19942 (21.23)	73972 (78.71)	93914 (100.00)
TOTAL WORKERS	63615 (28.07)	163002 (71.93)	226617 (100.00)

total workforce engaged in transport, storage and communication 58.03 per cent are of migrants followed by 57.25 per cent in other services, 42.32 per cent in trade and commerce, 38.90 per cent in mining and quarrying etc., 35.11 per cent in construction, 31.66 per cent in manufacturing (other than house-

hold), 24.60 per cent in agricultural labourers, 23.99 per cent in household industry and 24.42 per cent in cultivation. This above description is on the basis of Table-3.

Dominance of migrant population is apparent from the activities like transport, storage and communication, other services, trade and commerce etc. Around 50 per cent of the

Table-3 : Distribution of Workers, Migrant Workers
According to Main Activity in Lucknow
City Agglomeration in 1971

Industrial categories	Total mig- rant workers	Total Workers	Percentage of migrants to total workers
Cultivator	820 (0.76)	3826 (1.69)	21.43
Agricultural labourer	680 (0.63)	2764 (1.22)	24.60
Mining, quarrying, live- stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards etc.	631 (0.59)	1622 (0.71)	38.90
Household industry	2430 (2.26)	10128 (4.47)	23.99
Manufacturing (other than household industry)	11685 (10.87)	36908 (16.29)	31.66
Construction	1220 (1.13)	3475 (1.53)	35.11
Trade and commerce	18000 (16.75)	42531 (18.77)	42.32
Transport, storage and communication	18250 (11.98)	31449 (13.88)	58.03
Other services	53765 (50.03)	93914 (41.44)	57.25
Total workers	107490 (100.00)	226617 (100.00)	47.43

Source : Census of India, 1971, Series 21, Uttar Pradesh,
Part II-D (i), Migration Tables.

total migrant workers are engaged in other services and about 33 per cent are engaged either in trade and commerces or in transport, storage and communication. This shows that around 85 per cent of migrant workers are engaged in above activities and remaining 15 per cent engaged in other activities. More or less similar picture emerges if we look at the total working population in Lucknow city in 1971.

The Table-4 indicates the trend in workforce. The main share of workforce was engaged in other services in Lucknow city. During 1961, 41.18 per cent workforce was engaged in other services which slightly increased to 41.44 per cent in 1971. The marginal increasing trend may be also seen in cultivation, mining and quarrying etc. and in trade and commerce during 1961 to 1971. Cultivators decreased to 0.89 per cent in 1981. The higher increasing trend during 1961 to 1981 has come in agricultural labourers i.e. 0.25 per cent to 1.42 per cent, in household industry 3.20 per cent to 5.23 per cent. The significant decline is perceptible in manufacturing (other than household) and in construction from 20.48 per cent to 16.29 per cent and 3.57 per cent to 1.53 per cent during 1961 to 1971 respectively.

Table 4 also presents a decreasing trend if we look at the percentages of working force engaged in activities except cultivator, agricultural labourers and in mining and quarrying. During 1961, 94.97 per cent of the working force was engaged in these activities which went down to 92.62 per cent

Table-4 : Distribution of Workers According to Main Activity in Lucknow City Agglomeration

Industrial categories	1961	1971	1981
Cultivator	3232 (1.58)	3826 (1.69)	2495 (0.89)
Agricultural labourers	505 (0.25)	2764 (1.22)	3977 (1.42)
Household industry	6534 (3.20)	10128 (4.47)	14699 (5.23)
Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards etc.	1240 (0.60)	1622 (0.71)	} 258124 (91.88)
Manufacturing (other than household)	41819 (20.48)	36908 (16.29)	
Construction	7297 (3.57)	3475 (1.53)	
Trade and commerce	35244 (17.26)	2531 (18.77)	
Transport, storage and communication	24263 (11.88)	31449 (13.88)	
Other services	84105 (41.18)	93914 (41.44)	} 1652 (0.58)
Marginal workers	-	-	
TOTAL WORKERS	204239 (100.00)	226617 (100.00)	280947 (100.00)

Source : (i) Census of India, 1961, Vol. XV, U.P., Part II-C(S) Cultural and Migration Table (Table D-6), pp.412-419.

(ii) District Census Handbook, Lucknow, 1971.

(iii) District Census Handbook, Lucknow, 1981.

during the year 1971 and further decreased to 91.88 per cent during 1981.

The trends lead to the conclusions that household industries have come up and the employment in other than household industry has declined during 1961 to 1971. It is surprising that in Lucknow city, construction of buildings extended in very high number but workforce participation declined. It obviously seems to be the fact that most of the construction activities in Lucknow city is in unorganised sector and the labour employed in for very short duration and migrating. It seems that during this period, the employment was substantially high and this high employment could not be recorded.

Table number 5 shows that number of incoming migrants from various States can be classified in three groups : Below 1000, 1000-3000, and 3000 +. In first group 9 States i.e. Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Mysore, Nagaland, Orrisa, Sikkim, Tripura, in second group 4 States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and in third group 7 States i.e. Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, M.P., Punjab, West Bengal, Maharashtra, migrants have come in this city and Union Territories have also added migrants in 1971. This concludes that migrants have come in Lucknow city from twenty States and four Union Territories.

Table-5 : Statewise Classification of Migrants in
Lucknow City Agglomeration in 1971

No. of migrants coming in Lucknow city from different States	States	Union Territories
Below 1000	Assam, Gujrat, J&K, Manipur, Mysore, Nagaland, Orrisa, Sikkim, Tripura	Arunachal Pra- desh, Chandigarh, Pondicherry
1000 - 3000	Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu	-
3000 +	Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, M.P., Punjab, West Bengal, Maharashtra	Delhi

Table 6 shows that 49885 migrants came from outside States in Lucknow city. Out of total migrants 16.02 per cent came from Punjab which is highest. Nine States have supplied 7.07 per cent migrants to the total migrants in Lucknow city. Main force of migrants have come from Punjab, Bihar, Delhi, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, M.P., Rajasthan, etc. Out of total migrants 37.84 per cent were workers.

Out of total migrant workers 57.22 per cent engaged in other services, 15.58 per cent in transport, storage and communication, 14.20 per cent in trade and commerce, 9.91 per cent in other than household industries, 2.15 per cent in household industries and in other occupation percentage is in decimal points.

Migrant workers in cultivation is 30.77 per cent from M.P. followed by Rajasthan and Bihar etc. Agricultural labourers came from Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Delhi and Punjab. In livestock, forestry, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied 30 migrant workers which are from Bihar, West Bengal etc. Only 5 persons came to ^{be} engaged in mining and quarrying from Punjab. In household industry 405 persons were migrants came from various States. In this occupation maximum migrant were from Rajasthan (28.40 per cent) followed by West Bengal, Punjab etc. In other than household industry, Punjab, Bihar, Delhi, West Bengal and Haryana occupy the foremost places. In construction proportions of migrants are negligible. In trade and commerce 2680 persons were migrants. In these migrants the highest percentage came from Punjab followed by Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi etc. In transport, storage and communication Bihar and Punjab were leading States to supply migrants. There has been a high proportion of migrants in 'other services'. In case of 'other services' each State has shared and Bihar and Punjab were on the top in supplying migrants to Lucknow city in 1971. It can be said at last that the migrants falling under occupations relating to 'other services', transport, storage and communication, trade and commerce and in other than household industry is higher proportion of migrants came from various states.

Table-6 : Statewise Composition of Migrant Workers According to Main Activity in Lucknow
City Agglomeration in 1971

Major States	Total migrants	Total Workers	Occupation structure									
			Cultiva- tor	Agri. Labourer	Livestock, forestry, hunting, planta- tion etc.	Mining & quarrying	House- hold industry	Other than house- hold industry	Constru- ction	Trade & commerce	Transport & storage communi- cation	Other services
Tamil- nadu	1100 (2.21)	465 (2.46)	-	-	-	-	5 (1.23)	10 (0.53)	-	30 (1.12)	5 (0.17)	415 (3.84)
Andhra Pradesh	1265 (2.54)	455 (2.41)	-	-	-	-	10 (2.46)	15 (0.83)	-	45 (1.68)	40 (1.36)	345 (3.19)
Kerala	1305 (2.62)	715 (3.79)	-	-	-	-	-	40 (2.14)	-	75 (2.80)	35 (1.19)	565 (5.23)
Rajas- than	2930 (5.87)	1140 (6.04)	10 (15.38)	5 (25.00)	-	-	115 (28.40)	130 (6.95)	5 (8.33)	350 (13.06)	90 (3.06)	421 (3.90)
M.P.	3060 (6.13)	870 (4.61)	20 (30.77)	-	-	-	15 (3.70)	90 (4.81)	5 (8.33)	115 (4.29)	75 (2.55)	550 (5.09)
Maha- rashtara	3200 (6.41)	1100 (5.83)	-	5 (25.00)	-	-	45 (11.11)	85 (4.55)	5 (8.33)	75 (2.80)	65 (2.21)	815 (7.55)
Haryana	3300 (6.62)	1230 (6.52)	-	-	-	-	25 (6.17)	130 (6.95)	-	410 (15.30)	60 (2.04)	605 (5.60)
Himachal Pradesh	3805 (7.63)	1450 (7.68)	5 (7.69)	-	-	-	-	25 (1.34)	-	50 (1.87)	310 (10.54)	1060 (9.81)
West Bengal	5650 (11.33)	1940 (10.28)	5 (7.69)	-	5 (16.67)	-	75 (18.52)	215 (11.50)	10 (16.66)	245 (9.14)	290 (9.86)	885 (8.19)
Delhi	5900 (11.83)	1915 (10.15)	-	5 (25.00)	-	-	20 (4.94)	230 (12.30)	-	315 (11.75)	325 (11.05)	1020 (9.44)
Bihar	6855 (13.74)	2680 (15.26)	10 (15.38)	-	20 (66.67)	-	20 (4.94)	300 (16.04)	30 (50.00)	215 (8.02)	895 (30.44)	1390 (12.87)
Punjab	7990 (16.02)	3080 (16.32)	-	5 (25.00)	-	5 (100.00)	70 (17.28)	540 (28.88)	5 (8.33)	590 (22.01)	545 (18.54)	1315 (12.18)
Other nine states	3525 (7.07)	1635 (8.66)	15 (23.08)	-	5 (16.66)	-	5 (1.23)	60 (3.21)	-	165 (6.16)	205 (6.97)	1414 (13.09)

Contd... Table-6

Total of	49885	18875	65	20	30	5	405	1870	60	2580	2940	10800
outside												
the State(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Source : Census of India, 1971, Series 21, U.P., Part II-D (1) Migration Tables.

Table 7 shows that 272360 migrants came to Lucknow city during 1971. Out of these 94.06 per cent were Indian and 5.94 per cent foreigners. Migrants belongs to 80.53 per cent from within the State (U.P.) and 19.47 per cent from outside the State. The proportion of migrant worker was 92.30 per cent Indian resided and 7.70 per cent foreigners. Out of the total Indian migrant workers 80.98 per cent belongs to U.P. and 19.02 per cent from outside the States. The engagement of migrant workers were mainly in tertiary sector followed by secondary and primary. In primary sector within the State (U.P.) representation is high (94.30 per cent). The foreigner migrants was higher in secondary sector. The migrants from outside the State added 16.89 per cent in Lucknow city and 83.11 per cent belongs to own State (U.P.). In tertiary sector foreigner migrants per cent was 7.48 and rest of them were Indian. Out of Indian migrants 80.28 per cent belongs to U.P. and 19.72 per cent from outside the State. The data of the table highlights that employment opportunities are much higher in tertiary sector than came in secondary and primary sector.

The migrant workers which came to Lucknow city for employment engaged in various occupation shown in Table-8. These may be categorised in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Out of the total Indian migrant workers who came to Lucknow city for employment they joined 83.94 per cent tertiary, 13.94 per cent secondary and 2.12 per cent primary sector. Within the State the above pattern follows. The migrants from outside the States are less in primary. In

Table-7 : Sectorwise Migrant Workers in Lucknow city
Classified by Place of Last Residence in
1971

Migrants	Total migrants	Total Workers	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
A. Resided in India	256185 (94.06)	99215 (92.30)	2105 (98.36)	13825 (90.15)	83285 (92.52)
i. Within the State	206300 (80.53)	80340 (80.98)	1985 (94.30)	11490 (83.11)	66865 (80.28)
ii Outside the State	49885 (19.47)	18875 (19.02)	120 (5.70)	2335 (16.89)	16420 (19.72)
B. Foreigners	16175 (5.94)	8275 (7.70)	35 (1.64)	1510 (9.85)	6730 (7.48)
TOTAL MIGRANTS (A+B)	272360 (100 .00)	107490 (100.00)	2140 (100.00)	15335 (100.00)	90015 (100.00)

Source : Census of India, 1971, Series 21, U.P., Part II-D(i) Migration Tables.

Percentages of A (i) and (ii) is drawn keeping 'A' as base.

tertiary sector 86.99 per cent and in secondary sector 12.37 per cent were employed. The main force of migrant workers joined tertiary sector. If we look at total migrants the above pattern follows.

Table-8 : Sectorwise Percentage of Migrant Workers in
Lucknow City Classified by Place of Last
Residence in 1971

Migrants	Total migrant Workers	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
A. Resided in India	100.00	2.12	13.94	83.94
i. Within the State	100.00	2.47	14.30	83.23
ii Outside the State	100.00	0.64	12.37	86.99
B. Foreigners	100.00	0.42	18.25	81.33
TOTAL MIGRANTS (A+B)	100.00	1.99	14.27	83.74

Summing Up

Lucknow is a developing city. The city economy is gripped in informal sector. Organised sector is mainly in manufacturing (other than household industry). In trade and commerce 51 per cent, in household industry 38 per cent, in other services 21 per cent workers were engaged in 1971. It can be said that 72 per cent worker participation is in unorganised sector and rest of 28 per cent in organised sector.

Migrant workers are mainly engaged in 'other services' i.e. about 50 per cent and around 34 per cent in trade and commerce and transport, storage and communication. It can be concluded that mainly migrant workers came in tertiary sector. Main migrant workforce came to Lucknow city was from Punjab, Bihar, Delhi, West Bengal. It is also a fact that about 80 per cent migrant workers came in various occupation in Lucknow city were intra-state migrants.

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